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## MISCELLANEOUS AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A PAINTING by Mr. Morse, a young artist, who went from this country to England, two or three years since, is now exposed to the publick, at Mr. Greenwood's room in Tremont street. This picture is calculated to raise the highest hopes of the future celebrity of this youthful painter. The subject is a dying Hercules. Hercules has always been a favourite object of the chisel. The Farnese Hercules, one of the most celebrated statues of antiquity, is the general authority for the style in which this hero is delineated. That represents him in a state of repose. The famous *torso*, is commonly supposed to be a fragment of the statue of Hercules in his deified state. We do not recollect ever to have seen any figure of Hercules otherwise than in a state of repose, except in the magnificent statue, executed by Canova a few years since for the Banker Tolonia at Rome, in which he is represented, as *furious*, precipitating his friend Lichas into the sea. Mr. Morse has treated him after this event, and when he was expiring in agony. It was a bold attempt in a young man to represent this situation, and if it had failed, it would have hardly been discouraging; but to succeed as he has done in the present instance, justly affords the strongest expectations of his future success. The model from which this picture was painted, obtained him a medal from the society of arts, which he most certainly merited. There are very few artists in London, in any branch of painting, who can execute such a model. Mr. Morse was taught modelling by Mr. Allston, one of the painters of the present day, who is the most profoundly versed in all the science of his art. The picture is not calculated to please so much as the cast, because it is seen in a different point, and the foreshortening of the face, which is an admirable proof of skill, is not suited to please common visitors. It is an effort from which an artist will augur much, but is too nearly an academical study to gratify general spectators. The colouring has great force, richness and truth. The scenery of mount Oeta is poetically and appropriately conceived, and the whole painting, one that discovers boldness and skill. We hope by the time Mr. Morse may have completed his studies that the dormant power of patronage in the country will be awakened, and that we shall be able to keep at least one of our artists, from the necessity of seeking foreign patronage. With the talent Mr. Morse has discovered for sculpture, (for all the difficulty of that art consists in modelling, the transferring the model to marble is little more than a mechanical operation;) we hope he will pursue sculpture as well as painting, since there is some hope that a few years hence, we may commence the tardy ju-

tice of giving those heroes and statesmen who have served and saved their country, a monument that will convey their features, as well as actions, to our posterity, who will regard them with pride and reverence.

**UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.** The late Count Rumford though he had been for so many years absent from his country, and receiving distinguished honours in the service of foreign powers, always recollected the land of his birth with affection. A very strong proof of this he has given in his last will, a copy of which was brought out to this country by his Excellency William Crawford, late ambassador in France. By this will, Count Rumford has made a donation, to Cambridge University, of immediate income, and of reversions, the capital of which it has been supposed may amount to between thirty and forty thousand dollars. The corporation are taking steps to secure these bequests. The object of this gift as stated in the will "is to found a professorship to teach, by a regular course of lectures, the utility of the mathematical and physical sciences for the melioration of the useful arts, and for the extension of the industry, the prosperity and happiness of society."

**JOHN C. WARREN M.D.** has been chosen Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. The Corporation have appointed **JACOB BIGELOW M.D.** Lecturer on *Materia Medica*, and **WALTER CHANNING M.D.** Lecturer on Midwifery in the medical school of the University.

At the annual commencement, sixty-six young gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor, and twenty-nine the degree of Master of Arts in regular course. Five received the degree of Master out of course—Four were admitted to *ad eundem* degrees. Fourteen received the degree of M.D. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on Reuel Williams, Esq. The honorary degree of M.D. on Abraham Haskell, Benjamin L. Oliver, Oliver Prescott, John D. Treadwell. That of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. William Shaw, Rev. John Foster, Rev. John S. Popkin. The Degree of Doctor of Laws, on Edward Augustus Holyoke, and the Hon. William Prescott.

Mr. Southey, in a letter addressed to the Editor of the London Courier, has formally denied having written the disgraceful libel in the Quarterly Review, of which he had been accused in this country. We publish his letter, which has appeared in some of our newspapers, with great pleasure.

*To the Editor of the London Courier.*

SIR—A pamphlet has been transmitted to me from New York, entitled '*The United States and England* ; being a reply to the criticism on *Inchiquin's letters*, contained in the *Quarterly Review* for January, 1814.' In this pamphlet the writer assures the American People, that I am the Editor of *The Quarterly Review*, and the author of the political article which has excited his indignation.

Allow me, Sir, to reply through the medium of the Courier—a very few lines will suffice ;—there can be no better means of making my reply known in America ; and in this country, as well as in that, it may be useful to shew the exceeding impropriety of attacking any man as the author of an anonymous publication, without the fullest proof that he is so. I did not write the Criticism on Inchiquin's letters ; and every body in England, who knows the Quarterly Review, knows that I am not the Editor of it.

Had the American writer observed any kind of decency in his attack, I would have addressed a private letter to him through his publisher, requesting that he would publicly acknowledge his mistake, and thereby atone, as far as he could, for an unprovoked wrong. But the style and temper of his pamphlet preclude all courtesy on my part ; nor shall I condescend to notice him farther than to express a hope that this letter may be copied into the American papers. A writer of his stamp would probably neither have sufficient sense of honour to believe my disavowal, nor to make it publick.

I am, Sir, yours with respect,  
ROBERT SOUTHEY.

Keswick, June 16, 1815.

Proposals have been issued at Charleston, S. C. for publishing a new universal history by David Ramsay, M. D. The following account of the work was found among the papers of the author. The portion relating to the United States will be first published, the remainder will appear if the undertaking should be encouraged by the publick. The History of the United States will be contained in two volumes 8vo. at 3 dols. a volume, boards.

“Life is so short and time so valuable, that it were happy for us, if all great works were reduced to their quintessence.” *Sir William Jones.*

“*Primaque ab origine mundi*

“*Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen.*” Ovid.

“The Asiatick part of this work contains a general view of the antediluvians—of the general deluge—of the settlement of the globe after that great event—of the primitive postdiluvian nations, which were formed in Asia the cradle of the world. Their various ramifications, revolutions, and of the general course of empire.

“The African part contains a concise history of Egypt, Carthage, Numidia, Mauritania, Abyssinia, of the Piratical States, and the Hottentots, with a grouped view of its uncivilized settlements.

“The European part contains the history of Greece and Rome from their origin to their dissolution—of the various nations which were conquered by them, and of the nations by which the Romans themselves were finally conquered, and of the nations which

were formed from the fragments of the Roman empire, and the various revolutions of the latter, together with a general view of the nations which never were subjected to the Romans.

“The American part contains a general history of the Western Continent, under the heads of Free, European, and Aboriginal or unconquered America. The first contains a history of the United States from their settlement as English colonies till the present time—the second, of all parts dependent on Europe, and the third, of all that are still owned by the Aborigines.

“It is expected that the whole will be comprehended in 10 or 12 volumes of about 500 pages each—to be printed on good paper and with good types; and offered for sale, bound in boards for \$3 each volume, or neatly bound for \$3,50.

“This work has been in contemplation upwards of forty years. The project of it was conceived in 1768 on reading the *Universal History*, then recently edited, in 60 volumes, by a Society of Gentlemen in England. The original idea of extracting the quintessence of that voluminous work, which contained the most complete system of history the world had then seen, has ever since been enlarging and improving by an attentive perusal of the histories written by Robertson, Hume, Gibbon, and other modern authors—of the Asiatick researches—of the works of Sir William Jones, and other learned Orientalists—the publications of intelligent travellers who in the course of the last half century have explored almost every region of the globe. These collectively have thrown a blaze of light on countries comparatively unknown, and on portions both of ancient and modern history which were confused and obscure at the period when the writers of the *Universal History* published their invaluable work. The arrangement of materials collected from these sources commenced in the year 1780, when, in consequence of the surrender of Charleston to Sir Henry Clinton the author was suddenly released from a sea of business, and sent as a prisoner of war to the British garrison then in St. Augustine, and there confined for eleven months, without any peculiar employment. Steady progress has been made for the last ten years in correcting and transcribing the work for publication.

“The History of the United States is given at full length—that of foreign countries is more or less expanded or contracted in proportion to the intrinsic importance of each—its tendency to illustrate portions of Holy Writ—the Greek and Latin Classics—and also in proportion to its connexion with the United States, or as furnishing useful practical information to its citizens, or as the paternal soil of their ancestors.”

The publishers remark,

“It will be perceived by the above sketch, that the History of the United States which we propose first to publish, ‘is given

“at full length,” and may either be considered as a part of the Universal History or as an independent work. It was the Author’s original intention to publish it separately, but it was afterwards incorporated in the General Work. We propose to publish this as a specimen of the whole, and if its reception in the world shall be such as is confidently anticipated, the Work will be regularly continued (commencing with the first volume) until the whole is completed. Should any circumstance occur to prevent a continuance of the publication beyond the two volumes above-mentioned, the Subscribers will still be in possession of a work in itself complete and entire. Those persons who may be disposed to subscribe for the History of the United States, independently of the Universal History, will be at liberty to withdraw their subscriptions after the delivery of that portion of the work. *The profits will be exclusively applied to the education and support of the numerous family of the Author.*

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

*Smithfield Bargain.*—One of those scenes which occasionally disgrace even Smithfield, took place there about five o’clock on Friday evening—namely, a man exposing his wife for sale. Hitherto we have only seen those moving in the lowest classes of society, thus degrading themselves; but the present expedition was attended with novel circumstances. The parties, buyer and seller, were persons of property; the lady (the object of sale) young, beautiful, and elegantly dressed, was brought to the market in a coach, and exposed to the view of her purchaser with a silk halter round her shoulders, which were covered with a rich white lace veil. The price demanded for her, in the first instance, was eighty guineas, but that finally agreed on was fifty guineas, and a valuable horse on which the purchaser was mounted. The sale and delivery being complete, the lady with her new lord and master, mounted a handsome curricie, which was in waiting for them, and drove off, seeming nothing loath to go. The purchaser in the present case is a celebrated horse dealer in town; and the seller a grazier of cattle, residing about six miles from London.—The intention of these disgusting bargains is to deprive the husband of any right of prosecution for damages.

An English magazine says that the author of *Waverley* and *Guy Mannering* is a young gentleman of the name of FORBES, the son of a Scotch Baronet.

HUBBARD’S *History of New-England*, from the discovery to M,DC,LXXX, has just been published by the Historical Society. The Legislature of this Commonwealth aided the undertaking by a subscription for 600 copies, intending them for distribution

to each town: The Subscription is closed, and very few copies (not more than 60 or 70) remain for sale. The price, to non-subscribers, is 5 dollars, neatly bound, or 4,75 in boards. The members of the Society are informed, that in order to include this history in the general index to their publications, it is bound in two volumes, and will be considered Volumes V. and VI. of the Collections. Subscriptions for the collections at 1,50 the volume in boards, continue to be received by the publisher, John Eliot, at No. 5 Court Street, and by the several members of the Society. Subscribers and others may obtain Hubbard's History from James Savage, Esquire.

WELLS & LILLY, Boston, have published,  
Latin Classics, vol. 7, of the Works of Cicero, consisting of Orations.

Discipline: a Novel. By the Author of "Self Control."

All-pitying Heaven,  
Severe in mercy, chastening in its love,  
Ofttimes in dark and awful visitation  
Doth interpose; and leads the wanderer back  
To the straight path. JOANNA BAILLIE.

Queen's Wake: a Legendary Poem, by James Hogg.

Be mine to read the visions old,  
Which thy awakening Bards have told;  
And whilst they meet my tranced view,  
Hold each strange tale devoutly true. COLLINS.

Are you a Christian or a Calvinist? or, do you prefer the authority of Christ to that of the Genevan Reformer? Both the form and spirit of these questions being suggested by the late Review of American Unitarianism in the Panoplist, and by the Rev. Mr. Worcester's Letter to Mr. Channing. To which are added, some strictures on both those works. By a Layman.

Remarks on the Rev. Dr. Worcester's Letter to Mr. Channing, on the "Review of American Unitarianism" in a late Panoplist. By William E. Channing, Minister of the Church of Christ in Federal Street.

Edinburgh Review, No. 48, for *February*, 1815.

Quarterly Review, Nos. 23 and 24, for *October*, 1814, and *January*, 1815.

They have in press: Yates' Answer to Wardlaw, on Unitarianism.

Third volume of Cowper's Poems, containing his posthumous Poetry, and a Sketch of his Life. By his kinsman, John Johnson, L.L.D. Rector of Yaxham with Welborne, in Norfolk.

Anster Fair, a poem in six cantos, with other poems.

Mr. Isaac Riley, New-York, has published Duty; or, the White Cottage. A novel. By the late Mrs. Roberts, Author of "Rose and Emily," with a character of the author. By Mrs. Opie. in 2 vols.